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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVII. No. 50

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—OLIVER BARK.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—MARRIED LIFE.—OUR PLANTING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—SIX STORIES TO GO.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BLACKSMITH OF ANTERIOR—LOOK AS A COLUMBIAN—THE WITCH.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—STICKER'S NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COW NOT LIVING HYPNOTICISM, WHISK, &c., at all hours.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—HAY BOAT RACE.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Shubert Institute, No. 69 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—GOTTSCHE'S CONCERT.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, &c.—HOLIDAY IN IRELAND.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 55 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, &c.—MADONNA, THE NIGHT JOY.

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT, BALLS, &c.—FANTASIES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 44 Broadway.—SONGS, BALLS, &c.—FANTASIES, &c.—FANTASIES, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BERLIOZ'S SONGS, DANCES, &c.—REHEARSAL.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOULEVARD MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—BERLIOZ'S SONGS, DANCES, &c.

New York, Thursday, February 20, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

While the official intelligence of the capture of Savannah has been received, all the news that continues to reach us from different quarters, especially from the Southern papers, whose statements upon the subject are more fully referred to below, indicate that an attack by our troops is progressing in that vicinity. Our news from Port Royal to the 13th instant reports that our expedition with 16,000 men had proceeded to Fort Jackson, near Savannah. Later dates to the 16th (Sunday last), brought yesterday by the United States gunboat Connecticut, inform us that the capture of Savannah was expected within two days; that our troops had taken possession of Island de Florian, in the Savannah river, where the rebels had a fortification; that our gunboats had completely cut off all communication between the city of Savannah and Fort Pulaski, and that one of Commodore Tatnall's rebel fleet had been taken.

Our details of the Fort Donelson battle continue to be highly interesting. Two more rebel regiments were captured outside the intrenchments on Tuesday. Six thousand prisoners have already been sent to Chicago, and it is said that two-thirds of all those taken are anxious to return to their allegiance, and acknowledge that they have been duped into taking up arms against the government. Numbers of soldiers in the vicinity of Fort Donelson came in and delivered themselves up voluntarily.

A despatch from the Cumberland river, received at Cairo last night, announces that the rebels were evacuating Clarksville yesterday, and retiring to Nashville. If this news should prove true—and it is exceedingly probable—the next grand battle may be looked for at the latter place, which appears to be the great point of concentration for the retreating rebel armies in the Southwest.

A reconnoitering party, under Col. Buford, which went down the river towards Columbus yesterday, heard heavy cannonading and observed a large volume of smoke when within four miles of Columbus. Col. Buford was of opinion that the rebels were blowing up their magazines and dismounting their guns, preparatory to evacuating the place.

The significant language used by Mr. Faulkner at Martinsburg, on the Upper Potomac, receives confirmation by later despatches, and it is said his opinions were heartily endorsed by his audience. Mr. Faulkner said that the best blood of the South and a vast amount of its property would be sacrificed in vain; that he was not in favor of the continuation of the rebellion, and he believed that nine-tenths of the people of the Upper Potomac agreed with him. It was reported in Frederick yesterday, in connection with these statements of Mr. Faulkner, that between three and four hundred of the rebel militia of Berkeley county, Va., had deserted in a body, and were on their way to cross the Potomac and join the ranks of the Union army.

The "old flag" of the Union waves over another rebel State, thus leaving Texas and Alabama the only States in which the familiar emblem of the nation is not acknowledged. General Curtis has driven the flying rebel army from Springfield clear into Arkansas, sixty-five miles south of Springfield, and on Sunday night the Stars and Stripes were fluttering over the soil of Arkansas. General Halleck telegraphed to Washington yesterday that Brigadier General Price, brother of the rebel chief, and several officers of his staff, were captured. General Curtis is pressing hotly on the track of General Price and the main body of his army.

Our squadron in the Gulf is actively engaged in preserving the blockade, as we learn from our Key West correspondence. A party of officers from the De Soto captured the schooner Barbour on her way from Havana with a cargo of coffee and other valuables. While the United States bark Midnight and Rachel Seaman were sailing on the coast near Brazos, a shot was fired at them from a fort on shore. They returned the fire and completely shelled out the rebel garrison, who took to flight precipitately.

We received another collection of late Southern papers last night, from which we glean much valuable information.

The rebel Provisional Congress adjourned sine die on the 17th inst. Resolutions complimentary to Howell Cobb were adopted before the close of

the session. In reply he made a short speech, in which he forgot to make any allusion to the rebel defeats at Roanoke and Fort Donelson.

The Charleston Courier of the 15th inst. publishes a long editorial on the recent reverses to their arms at Roanoke Island and Fort Henry. It says:—"We have sustained heavy loss in munitions of war, our country has been deprived of the services of several thousands of her best disciplined and bravest soldiers, and parents and wives weep in the bitterness of grief over those who will never again bless them with their smiles. The enemy pushes on, flushed with victory, to win more triumphs, and to cause other hearts to bleed. We feel these reverses. We acknowledge them openly."

Jeff. Davis has made a requisition on Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Governor Shuter, of Alabama, calling for twelve thousand additional troops from each of their respective States, to serve for a term of three years or for the war.

The Atlanta Confederacy of the 14th inst. says:—"It seems that Nashville is seriously threatened. Two trains left here yesterday and one last night to bring government stores from that city."

This looks like a meditated abandonment of Nashville, after the fashion of the evacuation of Bowling Green.

The Savannah Republican of the 17th inst. says:—"That the steamer Ida, while going to Fort Pulaski on Friday previous, was fired on by Yankee barges. On Sunday forenoon the flag-steamers Savannah went to the aid of the Ida and was fired upon. Commodore Tatnall replied. Twenty-five federal vessels are at War. Two armed transports, with troops, arrived there on Friday. On the same day four coasters, loaded with rice, were attacked in Bull's Bay, and burned or sunk by federal launches. The crews escaped."

The Richmond Dispatch of the 18th, published three days after the capture of Fort Donelson, is silent on the subject. It furnishes its readers, however, with a three column report of the affair taken from the New York Herald.

The Kangaroo, at this port yesterday morning, brings news from Europe to the 6th instant. Our advices are of an important character.

The British Parliament met in session on that day. The Queen's speech was read by royal commission, her Majesty being absent in consequence of the death of Prince Albert. The reference to the American question, in this State paper, must be considered as friendly. Ministers make the Queen say:—"That question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection and by the disavowal by the United States government of the act of violence committed by their naval officer. The friendly relations between her Majesty and the President of the United States are therefore unimpaired." The Queen—or rather her speech—also sets forth that the general condition of Great Britain is "sound," although "some branches of industry" have endured "pressure and privation."

The great manufacturing centres remained firm against intervention in our affairs. Mr. Bright addressed the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, at its annual dinner, when he contended that no ship on an innocent voyage should be liable to seizure; and as to England having an interest in maintaining the old law of the strongest, he said that, having by far the largest amount of property on the sea, she was especially interested in its being declared inviolable. Mr. Bright asserted that the blockade of the Southern ports was effective, and eloquently exposed the "folly and wickedness" of desiring an American war. Peace, he said, would be cheaply furnished were it necessary, by supporting at the charge of the State the poor people whom the present distress deprived of their livelihood. Mr. Cobden, writing to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, says:—"It is of vital necessity for England to go forward and agree to the American doctrine of respecting private property at sea, even against armed government ships. And it is equally clear to me that we must go a step further, as suggested by Mr. Buchanan's government, and agree to put an end to blockade." These opinions were very heartily endorsed by the members of the Chamber.

The privateer Nashville was met by the Hammonia off the Isle of Wight, steaming off from Southampton in haste. The Tuscarora left Cowes on the 6th inst., and was steering westward when last seen. The Sumter was lying in the Spanish port of Saint Roch, her captain being out of funds. The United States Consul at Cadiz entertained the captains of the Vigilant, Ellen Dodge, and Arcade—liberated from the Sumter—at a public dinner. The toast, "Peace to America," was enthusiastically received. The three captains referred to reached Liverpool subsequently, when they gave a full account of the piracies and robberies committed on their vessels and themselves by the rebel commander.

The news relative to the intentions of the allied European governments towards Mexico is very significant. The Archduke Maximilian of Austria having accepted the offer of a throne, it was immediately announced in London and Paris that the provisions of the first tripartite treaty—for the collection of debts—do not satisfy the attesting Powers, and the London Post proclaims that the armies of France and Spain, with the consent of England, are to immediately march into the city of Mexico, extinguish the republican executive in substance and form, and then present Mexico to the world as a "constitutional monarchy." England is to garrison Vera Cruz and guard the Gulf of Mexico in the mean time. On the same day the Paris Patrie announced that the monarchical principle would be extended, if possible, in the North American Continent and in South America, until the Southern States will, perhaps, be "benefitted" by the establishment of a grand, "liberal and unitary" monarchy, while the South American republics will be rescued from "anarchy and desolation" by the organization of "many constitutional monarchies" on her soil.

Our Paris correspondent says that the rebel agents in Paris have stated that the seceded States will approve of the construction of a monarchy in the South if it can be attempted with a prospect of success. Mr. Sidel has been in close consultation with Mr. Root, one of the early commissioners from the South. The Sidel family maintained a pretty strict privacy, so far.

In the Senate yesterday a remonstrance from merchants and underwriters of New York against any change in the pilot laws was presented. The bill increasing the number of naval cadets, and the resolution of thanks to Captain Wilkes, were indefinitely postponed. The bill providing for the maintenance and safe keeping of United States prisoners was reported back with amendments. A joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to confer the brevet rank of lieutenant general for eminent services, was introduced. The bill for the organization of the Navy Department was discussed, amended, and laid over. Mr. Harris' bill in relation to United States Courts was passed. A joint resolution, authorizing the President to present prizes and medals to enlisted soldiers, marines and sailors who may have distinguished themselves in the war, was adopted. "The bill for the better organization of the cavalry service was passed. A petition from citizens of New York was presented, asking that the name of South Carolina be expunged from the list of States, and the territory divided between North Carolina and Georgia. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a number of army, navy and civil appointments. Among the army appointments confirmed was that of Brigadier General Grant, to be Major General for distinguished services at Fort Donelson.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hickman offered a preamble and resolution, the first embodying a paragraph from a Baltimore paper, which stated in effect that upon searching the office of a journal called the South, in that city, letters were found impugning the loyalty of Senators Bayard and Salisbury, of Delaware, and Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and the second directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of the allegations against Mr. Vallandigham, with power to send for persons and papers, and to make report thereon. Mr. Vallandigham vehemently denied the accusations, asserting that he had not written a syllable to any person south of Mason and Dixon's line since the outbreak of the rebellion. He further more stoutly proclaimed his undying loyalty to the Union and the flag of the republic. The discussion which ensued was quite lively. Finally, Mr. Hickman, taking into consideration the fresh protestations of loyalty on the part of Mr. Vallandigham, withdrew the resolution. The House in committee discussed the Treasury Note bill, and considered the Senate's amendments, and reported progress. Pending the question on concurring with the Senate, the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
 The steamship Kangaroo, which left Queens-town on the 6th inst., reached this port yesterday morning. Her news is only one day later than that brought by the Edinburgh; but it is, nevertheless, varied and important.
 The Liverpool cotton market was dull on the 5th inst., but the latest quotations were maintained. On the 6th inst. the market was quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs were flat and downward. Provisions ruled dull.
 Consols closed in London, on the 6th inst. at 92½ a 92½. American securities were steady and quiet.
 France, Russia, Sardinia, and England herself, were being gradually forced by want of cash to exercise a little of that art now known as financial ingenuity, in order to make their treasury accounts balance and also keep up their credit. France is to borrow from two to four millions of pounds of English capitalists, for a brief period, to sustain the Bourse during the conversion of the four and a half per cent. The Russian budget for the current year shows that the revenues arising from ordinary sources amount to 296,000,000 roubles, and from extraordinary sources to 14,500,000 roubles; the ordinary expenditure is stated at 294,000,000, and the extraordinary at 16,500,000. It is found that the amount of Italian five per cent stock in existence is £35,000,000 sterling. It has been held by weak speculators in France, but is just now passing into the hands of bona fide investors. A Liverpool paper says:—"The Chancellor of the Exchequer may have some difficulty to make both ends meet when he imparts vitality to his budget; but, if he can only find plausible means of reconciling expenditure with income, no great effort may be expected on the economic side to show that he is wrong. Mr. Gladstone came into office, and instead of a deficiency he had a very handsome surplus; but in 1861 the expenditure was £75,000,000, the deficiency £2,394,538. There were more disturbances in Italy. Russia still applied her system of repression to Poland with unrelaxing severity."

The *Annuaire du Commerce Extérieur* states that the culture of cotton has exhibited a tendency to disappear from Dutch Guiana. Of sixty-three plantations from which the material came twenty years ago, there remain at present only thirteen. The sugar cane has now the preference on account of the profits being higher and more certain. During the last three years the cotton production has been: In 1859, 294,410 kilos; in 1859, 268,007 kilos; and in 1860, 308,821 kilos. What is exported goes to Holland and England. In 1860, 280,730 kilos were despatched, representing a value of 416,512. The cotton of Dutch Guiana is of good quality, of the kind called sea island. There is another kind, originally from the Island of Java, the *gossypium*, which is already much grown, and thrives well. It is used for stuffing sofas, chairs and mattresses, the average price at Amsterdam being about 45c. the pound.

A French journal of this city states that a subscription list has been opened for the erection of a monument to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel Vignier de Montell, who fell at the battle of Roanoke, while fighting for the cause of the Union. The list is open at M. Gaudet's, No. 32 Platt street, and at A. Lacharme's, 881 Broadway.

We are in possession of full files of the *Journal du Commerce*, of Rio Janeiro, and the *Commercial Times and Tribune* of Buenos Ayres; but they do not contain any news of importance.

The State Senate yesterday passed the bill amending the act for laying out the streets of this city; amending the act relating to the United States lands for defensive purposes in the vicinity of Forts Hamilton and Tompkins, and the bill to enable married women to effect insurance on the lives of their husbands. The bill to suppress the swill milk traffic was reported upon favorably. A majority report was presented from the committee in favor of compelling the withdrawal from circulation of the notes of banks whose charters have expired. The Public Defence and Forty-second Street Railroad bills were introduced. A large amount of business was transacted in the Assembly. A number of remonstrances against a railroad in Broadway were presented. The Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report on the testimony before them of Alderman Brady. The memorial of the New York County Supervisors, asking power to raise money in anticipation of the annual tax levy, was presented. Favorable reports were made on the bills to stop the sale of swill milk; to license ballast lighters in this port, and to amend the Excise law. The bill empowering the Court of General Sessions of this city to extend its terms was passed. The Assembly Railroad Committee held another meeting yesterday for the hearing of arguments in favor of and against the Broadway Railroad.

Gordon, convicted of dealing in the slave trade, will in all probability be hanged to-morrow, as the Marshal has not received as yet any directions to the contrary. We understand that applications from nearly 30,000 people of the city and county of New York have been sent forward to the President for a commutation of his punishment. Picards

are numerous published throughout this city asking for a commutation of the sentence of death on Captain Nathaniel Gordon, convicted of slave dealing, and calling upon the humane, who are in favor of the commutation of the death penalty, to assemble at the Merchants' Exchange, at three o'clock this afternoon, and make themselves heard on his behalf at the White House.

A meeting of the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs was held yesterday, when a sub-committee of four was appointed to make suitable preparations for the funeral of the late Lieutenant Colonel Antoine Vignier de Montell, of the Fifty-third regiment New York Volunteers, who was killed at the taking of Roanoke Island. The bill of the Third regiment New York State Militia for depreciation in the value of horses, equipments and uniforms was referred back to the Board of Councilmen. A sub-committee of three was appointed to make arrangements for furnishing new uniforms to the Sixty-ninth regiment. The committee adjourned until Monday next, the 24th inst., at three o'clock.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, William E. Curtis, Esq., President, in the chair. A resolution was adopted appropriating the sum of \$28,000 for the purchase of four lots of ground in West Twentieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on which to erect a new schoolhouse for the Sixteenth ward. An application for \$4,500 for the purchase of lots on which to erect a schoolhouse in the Twelfth ward was laid over for further consideration at the next meeting. The Committee on By Laws presented a report in favor of paying the salaries of the teachers of the Tenth ward, which had been passed at a meeting of six of the trustees and two inspectors. The report was, after some discussion, adopted, and the Board then adjourned.

No business of importance was transacted by the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. The weekly statement shows that the number of emigrants who arrived here during the week ending on the 19th inst. was eighty-seven, and the whole number who have arrived here during the present year 2,157, against 3,476 up to the same date last year. The number of inmates remaining on Ward's Island is 760. The balance remaining in the bank to the credit of the Commissioners is \$3,964 80.

The Board of Engineers and Foremen met this evening at Fireman's Hall to place in nomination candidates for assistant engineers. There are to be twelve selected—ten at large, and one for the First and one for the Second district.

The case of James J. Wall, a respectable young man, who was placed on trial in the General Sessions on Tuesday for shooting Owen Whelan, at Harlem, on the 31st of December, was brought to a close last evening. It was shown by the defence that the deceased was a quarrelsome and intemperate man, while the character of the accused was good. The evidence was summed up in the afternoon by Mr. Schaffer for the prisoner, who contended that the shooting was done in self defence.

He was followed by District Attorney Hall for the prosecution, who, in a condensed and logical argument upon the testimony adduced on the trial, maintained that the jury should convict the prisoner of murder. Recorder Hoffman charged the jury at great length upon the law of murder and manslaughter, the peculiar nature of the evidence requiring him to do so, presenting the case in a clear light to the jury. The remarks of his Honor were listened to with breathless attention by the large audience. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour last night. Mr. Spencer made a motion to have John Reynolds, now under arrest for killing Pat Mathews, bailed in the sum of \$5,000. The District Attorney stated that he had no objection to the motion, a careful reading of the evidence having satisfied him that the crime of murder could not be established. Counsel also applied for the discharge of Skully and Wistlen, in order that they might be used as witnesses. The Recorder took the papers and reserved his decision.

There are but two points in Kentucky of any importance now occupied by the rebels. They are Russellville and Columbus.

It is reported that the rebel General Humphrey has been superseded, and Colonel John S. Williams put in his place.

The Canadian Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 20th of March.

The accident to the steamship Bremen, reported in our late foreign news, was not of a serious nature. She was announced to sail from Bremen on the 15th, and Southampton on the 19th inst., for New York, and will sail hence on her regular day, the 15th of March.

The market for beef cattle was less buoyant yesterday than on last Wednesday, and, with fair receipts and a moderate demand, prices may be quoted a shade lower, ranging from 5½c. a 8c. a 9c. per pound, with sales of extras at higher prices. Milch cows were dull and nominally unchanged. Veal calves were steady, with a fair demand at 4c. a 6½c., but chiefly at 5c. a 6c. Sheep and lambs were in fair request at \$3 50 to \$6 a \$7 25, according to quality. Swine were scarce, active and higher, 2½c. a 4c. for corn fed, and 2½c. for still fed, being the current rates. The total receipts comprised 3,894 hives, 119 cows, 313 veals, 8,270 sheep and lambs, and 16,988 swine.

The cotton market yesterday exhibited rather more tone, while prices, however, were somewhat irregular. The sales ranged from 200 to 400 bales, and at 25½c. to 26c. for middling uplands, with little to be had except in small lots (and probably under some pressure to sell) below the latter figure. Small lots in transit from Liverpool were quoted at rates a trifle under the inside figure. Holders of considerable sized lots manifested no desire to sell. The four market was heavy under the influence of the foreign news, and, with moderate sales, closed at a decline of 5c. a 10c. per bbl. Wheat was inactive and sales light. Inferior qualities were neglected while prime was scarce. Corn closed rather lower, while sales were moderate, at 50c. a 54c. for mixed, in store and delivered, with some quoted at the option at 55c. delivered. Pork was firm, with sales on the spot at \$13 87½ a \$14 12½ for new hams, and for June delivery at \$14 25 a \$15 50, primes was \$10. Sugar was steady, with sales of 5000 hbls. Coffee was in fair request, with sales of 2,500 bags Rio at 19½c., and 1000 Lagayra at p. t. Freight was steady with moderate engagements.

A STREET RAILROAD OUTRAGE.—We have received several letters from correspondents complaining of the conduct of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company in refusing to receive bank bills in payment of fares, and ordering passengers unprovided with specie to leave the cars. This arbitrary exaction cannot fail to excite the indignation which it merits. Not content with their monopoly, and the outrageous privileges guaranteed to them under the terms of their charter, the company, instead of facilitating the public traffic and convenience, in view of their own selfish ends, endeavor to restrict the ordinary facilities attendant upon city travelling. The object of the company in refusing bank bills is apparent enough. They know that specie is at a premium, and they can take their silver into Wall street and make three or four per cent upon it. But a system of this kind is no better than gold clipping or any other close shaving transaction. Moreover, by refusing bills which are at par, and consequently a legal tender, they do an illegal act. Apart, therefore, from the means of the proceeding, it is altogether unjustifiable. It affords a good instance, however, of the regard that the street railway companies have for the comfort and convenience of the public, and of the greediness for which they are all distinguished, and which induces them to make as much out of the people as they can at as little cost as possible to themselves.

The Queen's Speech.

The Queen's speech to the two houses of the British Parliament is the most interesting feature of the European news which we submit to our readers this morning.

Bearing in mind that these royal messages touch only upon a few of the leading governmental questions of the day, and in the fewest possible words, the reader will appreciate the importance of her Majesty's statements in reference to the United States. She says that the Trent affair, "which might have led to very serious consequences," (meaning a world-wide war), "has been satisfactorily settled," and "that the friendly relations between her Majesty and the President of the United States are, therefore, unimpaired." She might have said they have been very much improved; but "unimpaired" will do, accepting the word in its broad diplomatic sense, and satisfied, as we are, that her Majesty's sympathies in the matter of this American rebellion have been with our government from the beginning.

The change which has taken place upon this subject in her Majesty's Cabinet, and in the leading Ministerial and Tory presses of England, since the settlement of the Trent question, is very remarkable. From the bombardment of Fort Sumter down to the seizure of Mason and Slidell by Captain Wilkes, the proclamations of the British government and the editorials of the British press were so manifestly and indecently hostile to our sacred war for the restoration of this Union in its territorial integrity as to create a universal opinion in this country that the Palmerston Ministry, instigated by the British aristocracy, were ready to pounce even upon a paltry quibble as a sufficient pretext for war against us. But the lofty statesmanship and magnanimous concessions of Mr. Secretary Seward upon the Trent affair, and upon some other questions touching the neutral rights of England, have swept away all the groundwork of those preceding malignant misrepresentations of this war, which had carried the British Cabinet to the very verge of armed intervention for Jeff. Davis and his model pro-slavery confederacy.

The British public are now satisfied that this country is not governed by a mob, the ruling passion of which is a war with England; that our government, on the other hand, is guided by the principles of international law and good faith, and that, instead of a war with England to please an imaginary mob, the government and the loyal people of the United States desire peace for the sake of peace, and upon any terms within the limits of justice. Mr. Seward has made short work of the malicious and distorted secession views of American affairs which, down to the Trent correspondence, had done so much to poison the public opinion of England and the European continent against us. Hence we may now regard the act of Captain Wilkes in the affair of the Trent as a most opportune and fortunate event; for it has resulted in a definite understanding with England, whereby one of the main props of this Southern rebellion—the hope of England's intervention—has been taken away.

Nor is this all. Those leading representatives of the liberal masses of England, Messrs. Cobden and Bright, have been emboldened to take higher ground than heretofore in vindication of our government. Mr. Cobden declares that it has become a matter of "vital necessity" to England "to go forward and agree to the American doctrine of exemption in war respecting private property at sea, even against armed government ships;" and Mr. Bright has bravely "refuted the idea that the American blockade is ineffective, and has stated that he believed it could be demonstrated that there never was in the history of Europe a blockade at one time so effective throughout so long a line of coast." Furthermore, "he ridiculed the idea that America (the United States) was in a position to be trampled upon, pointed out the danger of any interference, and concluded by strongly urging a policy of neutrality."

Such is the prevailing tone of our latest news from Europe, beginning with the Queen's speech. It extinguishes the last glimmering of English or French intervention for the benefit of Jeff. Davis and his confederates; it leaves them in their rebellion to help themselves; and as this rebellion is now clearly within the powerful grasp of our encircling fleets and armies, we again admonish the suffering people of the South to save themselves and their domestic institutions from further demoralization, by rising up at once and putting down this Davis despotism in a general Southern revolution for the Union.

British Neutrality—Affair of the Tuscarora and Nashville.

Since the arrival of the United States steamer Tuscarora at Southampton, the British government have by various and arbitrary rules endeavored to extend their protection over the privateer Nashville.

The captain of the Tuscarora was first warned against committing any act of hostility in the waters of Great Britain, then notified that the two vessels would not be permitted to leave the port within twenty-four hours of each other, the one first passing the guardship being entitled to precedence. It was next ruled that the vessel first tripping her anchor should be considered as having "the start." Against this Captain Craven protested as unfair, as the Nashville was only made fast to the docks, whereas the Tuscarora was two miles below at anchor; but the rule was insisted upon, and no sooner was this made the law of nations than the captain of the Tuscarora was required to give twenty-four hours' notice before he could leave the port. To this he agreed, provided the same was exacted of the Nashville. Having been assured that such was the case, Captain Craven immediately gave notice that he would depart on the following day at ten A. M., it being understood that priority of notice gave priority of departure. The day appointed was a stormy one, Captain Craven sent a second notice, that, in consequence of the bad state of the weather, he would not sail until the following day. In reply to this he was peremptorily ordered to leave the port and proceed to sea. He did not go, however, until the time he had selected for himself, being desirous to keep in advance of any movement of the Nashville.

On the 31st January the government issued a proclamation, placing our vessels-of-war on the same footing as the privateers of the rebels, and by which our ships are altogether excluded from British ports, being allowed to remain no longer than twenty-four hours in port, unless detained by stress of weather or necessary repairs, and being permitted to coal but once in three months in any port of her Majesty's

dominions. By this last rule vessels of inferior force may no longer seek safety in the friendly waters of neutral Britain.

This order effectually deprives us of the ability of extending protection to our commerce in British waters; and, if the Nashville has not succeeded in making good her escape, it will not have been through want of assistance from the English authorities. If the action of Great Britain be in this case friendly, if it be in accordance with existing treaties, then we do not comprehend the meaning of such amity.

The United States, acting upon this precedent, would be perfectly justified in declaring that, as war exists between England and Mexico, the vessels-of-war of the two belligerents shall not enter the ports of the United States except under the same restrictions they have imposed on our vessels-of-war. This would be the proper way to treat a government which, in defiance of all justice, is continually perverting the laws of nations, so as to adapt them to its own peculiar views and interests.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.—In another column our readers will find the proclamation of the President calling upon the people of the United States to celebrate, with appropriate solemnities, the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of the Father of his Country. We would that this proclamation might be respected, and this anniversary observed throughout the whole length and breadth of this great country; that North and South alike might join in reverent remembrance of the great patriot, soldier and statesman who gave them their liberties; that rebellion might throw down its arms and treason renew its broken allegiance before the mighty memory of the first and best of Americans; and that on this birthday of liberty all factions, sections and animosities might be forever forgotten in a cordial, hearty and perpetual reunion. But we may wish in vain. President Lincoln's proclamation reaches only the loyal North. The memory of Washington is lost amid the ruins of his cherished hopes in the disloyal South.

But if the whole country cannot respond to this invocation to celebrate the Birthday of Washington, we can at least celebrate with it the bright prospects of a speedy termination of our civil war and a speedy reunion of our divided republic. If the land of Washington is rent in twain, we cannot better honor the name of our great father than by exerting our utmost efforts to restore the ascendancy of his government and his flag over that portion which is in rebellion. In this view, nothing can be more appropriate than to add the celebration of the recent glorious Union triumphs to the solemnities befitting the Birthday of Washington. Roanoke, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson are electric names. If Washington had lived in these clouded times he would have achieved these victories for us. They honor his memory. Their celebration will give additional and appropriate color to the anniversary of his birth.

The President suggests that the immortal Farewell Address of Washington be read in every public assembly, and be made a prominent feature of the day's celebrations. We endorse this admirable idea, and suggest also that the Address be published simultaneously in every paper in the country. We are glad to say that from every part of the loyal States we are receiving assurances that the day will be celebrated as it has never been before. The civic processions, the military parades, the orations, the thundering salutes, the waving flags, the closed stores, the pomp and circumstance of the greatest festival day of the nation, will be invoked to make this return of a national anniversary remarkable throughout all time. To make up for the treasonable forgetfulness of the South, the patriotism of the North will be displayed with redoubled fervor. If the great father's memory be cherished in fewer hearts than before, it shall be cherished here more ardently than ever. The growth of years has only checked the pulsations of the national heart. Now, tried in the fiery furnace of war, it has lost its dross, renewed its patriotic purity, and beats firmly and strongly again. On the Twenty-second of February, then, let us remember the example and the advice of Washington and celebrate the victories we have gained in his name. Then, inspired by his noble memory, let us press forward until the flag he raised floats once more over the whole of the republic he founded.

TWEEDELEDUM AND TWEEDELEDIE.—We find the following statement concerning our late brilliant victories in the Southwest in the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune:—

The plan of the operations which have been crowned by victory in Kentucky and Tennessee was General Halleck's. It did not originate in this city. Formed in the West, and on the ground, it was submitted by General Halleck to the President, and was approved and authorized by the President. To Mr. Lincoln, who took the responsibility of ordering the movements which have crushed the rebellion in the West, and to Secretary Stanton, the honor and the credit of them wholly belong.

This is twweedledum. But on the same day the following is in the Washington correspondence of the New York Times:—

General McClellan said by the telegraph operator at his headquarters, Sunday, General Bull did the same at Louisville, and General Halleck at St. Louis; and, the circuit being made complete between the three, they conversed uninterruptedly for hours on the pending battle at Fort Donelson, and made all the orders and dispositions of force to perfect the victory and pursue the broken enemy. The battle was fought, we may say, almost under the eye of the great McClellan. So remarkable an achievement has seldom adorned scenes.

This is twweedledee.

It is strange there should such difference be 'Twixt twweedledum and twweedledee.

GOTTSCHE'S CONCERT.—The last evening concert of this talented pianist is announced to take place at Niblo's saloon this evening. The lovers of good music, and those who are ambitious to become perfect in that accomplishment which ennobles the homes of a very large number of our citizens, should not let slip the last remaining opportunity of hearing him. In addition to the musical treat presented by Mr. Gottschalk, Miss Carolina Patti, assisted by Signor Brignoli, Manoni and Scianini, will sing a number of brilliant songs, duets, &c., and Herr Mollenhauer and Mr. W. Sanderson will vary the entertainment by an exhibition of their instrumental talent.

WORMS GAINES.—The management of this theatre has shown a becoming appreciation of the spirit of the hour by introducing each evening a tableau of the recent Union victories, in which the national anthem is sung by Miss Wilke, in the costume of Columbia, and the entire company. The idea is an admirable one, and the effect most inspiring, the whole audience joining in the chorus, and at the close breaking